

THE IMPROVEMENT SOUTH.

Our readers cannot have failed to notice the frequent paragraphs relating to an anticipated famine in parts of Alabama, and the apprehended evil affords an admirable text to preach a sermon on the improvidence of the cotton growing States generally.

Corn is scarce, and high throughout the South generally at this time; and even the commonest necessities of life, bacon, eggs, chickens, butter, &c., are scarcely to be had for love or money.

On reading this, the Mobile Herald has the following just remarks, which are applicable to almost every locality at the south: "If these men in Sumter were not our brethren, we should say let them starve! They deserve no better fate."

"No country anywhere in the world, has more fertile lands than this of Sumter. It will produce potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, apples, pears, peas, beets, cabbage, cauliflowers, hogs, meat, cattle, sheep, chickens, and every thing that civilized and luxurious man needs; and this too, without any manner of nursing or coaxing.

"We copied and denounced a day or two since, a lying state ment first put forth by the Washington Republic, to the effect that South Carolina had lost but one fugitive since the formation of the government. Since then, the returns from the census, taken by the Federal Government last year, have been published, which exhibit the following results as to this subject:

compact most essential to them. To violate one part of the compact, therefore, he infers, is to break the whole, to dissolve the Government, to break up the Union; and thus the crime become one of the very gravest character against the people of the U. States, and institutions they have established. It is much to be regretted that Judge Nelson's opinions are not more generally entertained at the North.

NORTHERN PRINTS. - As we anticipated, the Northern papers are rejoicing much at the result of the elections in this State, and, as usual, are loud in praise of the "glorious Union." South Carolina is given, and properly enough, her position side by side with her sisters in submission, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. In the opinion of these prints, our people are too much attached to the Union to leave it, let their wrong be what they may. With this belief so common at the North, what are we to expect in the future from a reckless and domineering majority but injustice? And are we still to bear it? Must we still fold our arms and quietly submit to the deprivation of our rights, because other States, in their blind devotion to the Union, are disposed to do so? If injustice and wrongs are still heaped upon the South and our sister States refused to co-operate with South Carolina in redressing their common grievances, what is to be done? There is the rub. Our Co-operative friends, perhaps, can point out some course by which we may save our honor and maintain our equality in the Union. We cannot.

Georgia, under the influence of her leaders, is so "Northernized" in sentiment, it would be a vain effort to ever induce her to strike her rights. And Alabama and Mississippi are equally fast bound to the Federal car. The golden opportunity is past, when something could have been done, and now we must bear the taunts and insults of our adversaries patiently. Abbreviate Baner.

According to the census of 1850, the following was the number which escaped that year: Delaware - 19, Mississippi - 49, Maryland - 249, Louisiana - 79, Virginia - 89, Texas - 23, North Carolina - 57, Kentucky - 183, South Carolina - 44, Tennessee - 69, Georgia - 41, Missouri - 59, Florida - 16, Arkansas - 11, Alabama - 32, Dist. of Columbia 8.

Total - 1017. So it seems that South Carolina has lost fourteen during the last year, instead of one since the beginning of the government; and that the entire number from all the States is 1017, these at \$1000 per head - which would be a moderate price, as the most valuable usually escape, would amount to \$1,017,000 annually, as the result of Northern robbery. - Mont. Ad. & Gazette.

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Are manufactured largely at Hartford, Ct. In one establishment, eight or ten men and four girls, make, on an average, one hundred thousand per day. The process for making them is thus described: "The copper from which they are made is first rolled very thin in a powerful rolling mill, and afterwards cut into narrow strips and passed into a machine which punches out pieces of the required shape and size, and passes them under a die which stamps them into caps at the rate of 5000 an hour. They are then placed upright in a frame and the powder which has been by a very simple and expeditious operation arranged in quantities exactly suited to each cap, punched into them. They are then ready to be glazed and packed for market."

THE NORTH. - As is daily transpiring at the North, which instead of tending to relieve us of our apprehensions for the safety of Southern institutions, but serve to deepen the impression on our mind that they are doomed, unless we take more energetic and determined measures for their protection, than we have hitherto done. Although there are many good, upright, constitution loving citizens at the North, yet they are utterly unable to stem the torrent of fanaticism, daily increasing in volume and velocity, and rolling on against our most cherished institutions. Scarcely any attempt is now made to recover a fugitive slave, without either the owner, or some one else being either killed or wounded. Look at the horrible tragedy at Christiana, where several were killed and many wounded. At the recent outrage at Syracuse, where the Marshall, in the discharge of his duty had his arm broken - and say whether the prospect is not dark indeed, and whether there is any hope of it ever growing brighter. Must the South still bear on, when she sees the very law on which she anchored her hopes daily infracted, and her citizens killed when they attempt to recover their property. Is there no point at which she will resist. N. C. Herald's Nest.

IMPORTANT TREATY WITH INDIANS. - A treaty with the Prairie Indians has been concluded by the Commissioners, Col. Mitchell and Maj Fitzpatrick, which guarantees to them the payment of \$50,000 annually, in money or goods for fifty years, and are required to abstain from hostile depredations upon the whites, whether emigrants or otherwise.

There were between six and seven thousand Indians in the council, representing the following tribes, viz: - Cheyentes, Sioux, Arapahoes, Crows, Snakes, Assiniboines, Grosventres, Arickaras and Mandans. The council was in session twelve days, and about sixty thousand dollars worth of goods were distributed among the Indians before it was dissolved.

The delegation, which on its way to Washington, consists of three Cheyenes, three Arapahoes, four Sioux, one Assiniboine, and two Ojiboes, each with their squaws. They have with them two interpreters.

CAMDEN,

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The cotton market has been inactive since our last report, and an 1-8 decline has taken place. - Extremes 5 1-2 to 7 1-2.

Provisions of all kinds are scarce and high.

Sale of Stocks.

We learn from the Carolinian, that a sale of Stocks has been made in Columbia by Messrs. J. & L. T. Levin, at the following rates: Commercial Bank of Columbia \$28.00, South Carolina Rail Road and Bank \$111.00.

Lancaster Division.

We have been requested to state that Lancaster Division Sons of Temperance will hold a public meeting on Tuesday evening of Court week, the 30th inst., which will be addressed by Hon. J. B. O'Neil, and that all the Sons of Temperance in Camden and the District are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. L. Rosser.

This worthy gentleman and eloquent divine, who visited our town last winter, soliciting subscriptions in behalf of his congregation for erecting a Church, at Alexandria, Va., we are happy to see, has succeeded in the object of his mission, and his Church has recently been dedicated, as will be seen by the following paragraph:

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 29. - The solemn and impressive services of the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church South are just closed. A large and brilliant audience, including a great many preachers now in attendance at conference, were present. The exercises consisted of an anthem by the choir, prayer of invocation, reading the 24th chapter of Ephesians; a beautiful prayer was next offered; another beautiful anthem by the choir; then the Rev. Mr. Rosser, pastor of the new church, delivered a powerful and eloquent discourse from the text, "It is done." Revelations, 31st chapter and 6th verse. After another anthem and an impressive prayer, the services closed with the benediction. The congregation has commenced harmoniously and happily.

A California Millionaire.

The St. Louis Union of the 17th ult. says, Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold land in California. The sale was made to a company in London for one million of dollars - one hundred thousand of which (that being the first instalment,) are to be paid to Col. Fremont in New York, on or about the 15th of this month. Col. Fremont may now be considered among the wealthiest millionaires of the United States. He has besides the Mariposa tract just sold, a vast amount of property in San Francisco.

If we see it stated in several of our exchanges, that Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, has been recalled, and as there is no appropriation for an outfit for a Minister, it is supposed that Mr. Sanford, the present Secretary of Legation, will be left as Charge d'Affairs, ad interim.

ANDERSON COURT HOUSE - The Southern Rights Advocate of Anderson, in speaking of the prosperity of that village, says: "From the 1st of March up to the present time, about ten hundred thousand bricks have been laid by our masons. And since the 1st of January of the present year, about twenty-three brick build ings have been completed besides various wooden buildings."

DEFAUDING THE REVENUE - The custom house authorities of New Orleans, within the last week or two, have seized about thirty pianos and some \$5,000 worth of furniture and damasks, imported from Europe, and invoiced far below their actual cost. In the United States District Court, at New York, on Tuesday, twenty casks of wine were condemned to be sold for being undervalued, with intent to defraud the revenue.

Mississippi Election.

Telegraphic despatches state that Gen. Foot is sweeping the State, and that his majority for Governor will probably reach 20,000. Neighbors, Freeman and Dawson are elected to Congress.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan has been elected by a majority of 10,000. In New Jersey, the Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature.

The whole Whig State ticket is believed to be elected in New York. There is a whig majority of 10 in the Senate, but the Assembly is doubtful.

For the Camden Journal.

In Esop we read of an infirm old man who went into the woods to gather some sticks for fuel, having found them plenty he soon made up a bundle which he thought he could carry with ease, but when he attempted to raise it from the ground he found it too heavy, whereupon he laid it down, gathered a few more and added them to that which was already too weighty for him to bear - the fable is familiar to every school boy, and we will not pursue it further, but turn our attention more directly to the object we now have in view.

The admission of California as a State into the Union, was a violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the rights of the South, which should never have been submitted to; the dismemberment of Texas, was an inroad upon the rights and honor of the Southern people, which should not have been submitted to. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia was another encroachment upon the rights, and another act of defiance to the people of the South that should not have been submitted to, and still our friends of the (so-called) Co-operation party, advise us to lay on a few more

sticks to our bundle of wrongs and insults, - the bundle is too light for us to lift with ease, - that when an arrogant Free-soil majority in Congress propose the repeal of the present ineffective Fugitive slave law, when they dare go a step further and propose the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE STATES, aided by a Free-soil Administration and Cabinet, and the Representatives of the South are too weak to oppose these measures; then and not till then, will the bundle be heavy enough (?) to lift with ease.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION. - The New York State election comes off next Tuesday, for State officers and members of the legislature. The field has been warily contested between the parties. They both, in their conventions at Syracuse, agreed to disagree on the slavery question, and unite for the sake of the spoils which will accrue to the successful party, in the disbursement of some nine millions of dollars for the enlargement of the Erie and the other State canals.

For all Union or compromise purposes, this election is a dead letter. The Whigs at Syracuse refused to endorse the Fugitive slave law. The Democrats at Syracuse laid a similar, indeed the same resolution from the Union committee of New York city, on the table. Seward controlled the one party, and John Van Buren managed the other. The two factions of each party have now united, the Free-soilers, on both sides, being satisfied. The Union committee of the city have selected a ticket, half and half of each of the regular party State tickets - so that the compromise people of the South have nothing left to swear by in New York, except the Herald.

The result of the election, therefore, either way, will be a Free-soil triumph - most decidedly so, if the Whigs succeed, as it is probable they will. And yet if they do, we expect to see the organs here claiming it as a victory of the adjustment. - Southern Press.

There appears to be no doubt that the Austrian Minister has required his passports, should Kossuth arrive in this country. The Minister is reported to have had an interview with Mr. Webster on Saturday in relation to this matter. It is surprising that the Austrian Government should not be better informed as to what the American Government can do, or cannot do, under our system of Republican rule. It should know that there is no power in either Executive or Congress to prohibit the mere landing of foreigners on our shores. The period at which the Austrian authorities ought to have taken offence, if any could be taken, was when a national vessel was ordered to bring the refuge to our shores, and not now, that act not being remonstrated against, when to prevent his reception by our people is beyond the power of the Government. Char. Ecc. News.

CONVENTION AT MACON.

The Southern Cotton Planter's Convention assembled on the 31st - 300 delegates attending, of whom 200 were from Georgia, 68 from Alabama, 18 from Florida, and a few from each of the several other Southern States. The following is an epitome of the New York Courier and Inquirer's report of the proceedings:

Mr. Baylor, our Consul at Amsterdam, delivered an address, urging the Convention to adopt measures for establishing a direct trade between the South and the Continent of Europe.

The principal business of the Convention being to devise means for providing against fluctuation of the prices of Cotton, the Convention unanimously passed resolutions approving of the project, and strongly recommending the shipment, as early as practicable, of at least a portion of the cotton crop by direct transportation.

There was great conflict of opinion on the subject. The matter was finally referred to a Committee of Twenty-one who could not agree upon anything definite.

A resolution, provided that a Central Committee should be established, to which all planters should make returns of the cotton, hoisted by the middle of January, and further, that before the 1st of May, not more than two thirds of the crop should be sold, and that at not less than eight cents per pound, and that the taint remaining thereafter, should be sold at such time as might be recommended by the Committee, was, after a protracted debate, rejected; forty three voting in the affirmative to forty-eight in the negative.

A minority report was presented by the Committee favoring the noted Florida scheme for a Cotton Planters' Association, to be organized with a capital of \$20,000,000 to erect a warehouse, store the cotton, and control the prices. This was violently opposed in the Convention.

Resolutions were finally adopted, recommending the establishment of Central, State, and County Associations, for the purpose of collecting statistical and general information in regard to the production and consumption of Cotton. - Evening News.

In reference to the necessity for literary journals suitable for Southern society, the Richmond Republican says:

Leaving out of view the importance of a periodical devoted to the development of Southern Literature, and the advocates of Southern improvements and interests, we regard it as imprudent and dangerous for Southern men to encourage and circulate the literary periodicals of the North. There are, it is true, some of them which do not interfere with the question of slavery, and whose moral tone is above reproach but this is by no means the character of all. Having had occasion lately to examine those periodicals more closely than was formerly our habit, we have been struck with the frequent sneers, and sometimes elaborate assaults, upon Southern institutions, which have met our eyes. What is the effect of such things upon the minds of children, and even upon those of men and women who read such papers regularly from week to week? Undoubtedly to instil the idea that the institutions under which they live are founded in moral wrong, in injus-

tice and oppression; that they are cruel and inhuman in their operation upon servants, and a decided evil to the interest of the master. These opinions may be conscientiously entertained by those who hold them, but when they are thrust into the faces of Southern men, they deserve to be rebuked for their impertinence, and to be expelled as pests from the community. All the open aggressions of abolition in Congress can not effect as much injury to the South as the weekly, yearly, unceasing circulation among her people, of journals which omit no opportunity to depreciate the institution of slavery.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Attack upon Matamoras by the Revolutionists - Excitement on the Frontier.

By the arrival this morning of the schooner Major Barbour, Capt. Arnet, from the Rio Grande, we have important intelligence from the theatre of war on the Mexican frontier up to Friday last. We have no papers by this arrival, and the information which we have received is somewhat incoherent, though interesting. It appears that the revolutionary forces under Carvajal had attacked Matamoras, and after a desperate fight succeeded in entering the city; but having learned that a small American steamer plying on the Rio Grande, was coming up with Mexican troops, a body of the revolutionists, consisting of about 200 Texans, was detached from the main force and proceeded to attack her with the intention of capturing the Mexicans and seizing two pieces of artillery which were on board.

The commander of the steamer having obtained information of this movement, immediately put about, and proceeded to the Brazos placed the troops and two pieces of artillery on board the Mexican war steamer Neptuno. There they remained when Capt. Arnet left the Brazos. It was thought that the troops were anxious to join the revolutionists.

The diversion of the Texans from Carvajal, caused a suspicion of the attack upon Matamoras. But the revolutionary leader was hourly expecting reinforcements from the direction of Camargo, and when rejoined by the two hundred Texans the attack was to be resumed with vigor. There can be little doubt that Matamoras fell into the hands of Carvajal on Friday or Saturday last.

From verbal reports, we learn that many of the United States troops on the upper line have deserted and joined Carvajal. We also hear that despatches have been received here for more troops.

In the first attack upon Matamoras, it is stated that the revolutionary forces lost only three men in killed, but the mortality on the side of the Mexicans was much greater. We have no particulars as to the number of troops under Gen. Avalos, but his men are said to have fought with great bravery.

When Capt. Arnet left the Brazos, the Neptuno was ready coaled, and it was supposed would make for a port some one hundred and fifty miles South. The commander of the Mexicans asked permission to march through the United States territory, in order to reach Matamoras, but this was refused. The appearance of the Texans probably prevented him from going up on the Mexican side. N. O. Picayune.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On Friday night last, some person, or demon, placed a bar of iron across the rails, near the 140 mile station, by which the freight train coming down the road was thrown off the track, two or three of the cars completely smashed and the locomotive much injured. The road was torn up a short distance. The accident caused the delay of both passenger trains on Saturday; but we learn from a gentleman who came down yesterday, that the road is fully repaired and free from all obstructions. No person was seriously injured by the accident. Had it been a passenger train, many persons would have been injured, perhaps killed. Hanging is too good for the wretch who committed the deed. - Savannah Georgian.

The Savannah Republican has received, by the brig Gunnar, arrived at this port, the subjoined note from Mr. OWEN:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20, 1851. "To the Editor of the Savannah Republican: "Gentlemen - I have no official information of my recall, but the facts is announced in the paper of New Orleans and New York. I must request that you will do me the favor to ask that the public shall not judge me till they shall hear me fully. I ask nothing from their mercy; but I have a right to justice. "Very respectfully, &c., A. F. OWEN

Interesting Experiment. - In the Roscrean workhouse, Ireland, the learned doctor in charge has appropriated one of the wards to the exclusive use of a deaf and dumb nurse, who has charge of four infant children. They are to be isolated from companionship with all who have the gift of speech, until they have attained the age when children usually acquire a knowledge and use of language. The object is to acquire the natural language of man. This experiment, if thoroughly tried will probably show that man has no natural language. It will be remembered that the Phcenicians once made a somewhat similar experiment with an infant, which was placed in the desert in the charge of persons sworn not to permit the utterance of a word in its presence, and to afford it sustenance by allowing it to suckle a goat. In that instance the first attempt of the child at vocalization resulted in the imitation of the bleating of its foster-mother. - New York Times.

Health of Cities.

The following statement comprises the death in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending October 25, and their proportion to the population:

Table with 4 columns: City, Deaths, Population, Proportion. Rows include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah.